

# SALT LAKE

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## "FACTS ABOUT THE FOUR STATE DISTRICT"

The boundaries of the District of Salt Lake, as they now exist, were fixed by the General Convention of 1878.

The Bishops who have led the Church in whole or part of this great district are Bishop Whitaker, now of Pennsylvania, who was the first Bishop of Nevada, from 1869 to 1886; Bishop Tuttle, now Bishop of Missouri, was the first Bishop of Utah, 1887, 1888; Bishop Barker, who was the first Bishop of Western Colorado, from 1893 to 1894; Bishop Leonard, who is the present Bishop of Salt Lake, has been in charge of the District, or portions of it, since 1888.

At present the District has 1,691 communicants; 1,463 Sunday-school scholars; and its contributions last year were \$27,724.50.

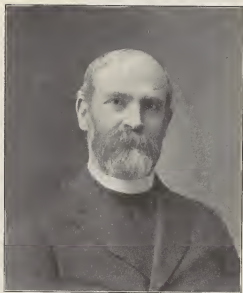
The gifts from the District to the general missionary work of the Church during the past year have just about doubled, and larger offerings are expected for the current year.

## WHAT SALT LAKE NEEDS

1. Four additional clergymen and money to support them.
2. \$15,000 for the additional building for Rowland Hall, the Girls' School.
3. \$40,000 for the enlargement of St. Mark's Hospital and the building of a home for nurses.
4. Gifts to its Episcopal Endowment Fund.

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THE RIGHT REVEREND ABIEL LEONARD, D.D.,  
*Missionary Bishop of Salt Lake*

## A Missionary District in Four States

BY THE RIGHT REVEREND ABIEL LEONARD, D.D., BISHOP OF SALT LAKE

THE Missionary District of Salt Lake is in area nearly four times as large as the State of New York. The population is not quite 400,000 people, and of these more than half are Mormons, and very difficult to reach. It has never been the policy of the Church to be aggressively active against these people. We have felt that we are here to be on the most friendly terms with all classes of people, and in all things to be witnesses to the apostolic faith. I have found it most convenient to reach all parts of the district from Salt Lake as a centre. I travel from fifteen to twenty thousand miles a year, mostly by rail. A thousand miles annually by stage is a pleasure rather than a hardship. In this way I can reach many people who are living rather lonely lives, and so give them help in the Church's ministrations.

When I came to this district, in 1888,

services were regularly maintained in only three places in Utah—St. Mark's Cathedral and St. Paul's mission, Salt Lake, and at Ogden, thirty-seven miles away. Occasional services were held in Plain City, twelve miles, and at Logan, fifty miles from Ogden. St. Mark's School and Rowland Hall were already flourishing schools, and St. Mark's Hospital had a capacity of twenty-five patients. Since those days we have built and acquired churches in Utah at Park City, Layton, Eureka, Provo, Springville and Vernal, besides opening St. Peter's and St. John's Chapels in Salt Lake City. We have also begun work among the Indians, having built a church, rectory and small infirmary at Leland, and are preparing to build a small mission house and hospital at White Rocks. St. Mark's Hospital has been rebuilt, with a capacity for 120 patients; and Rowland Hall has been twice enlarged, and now demands a new location and buildings.



INDIAN CHOIR OF HOLY SPIRIT MISSION, LELAND, UTAH

St. Mark's School, being no longer needed as a mission school, has been closed. The only defunct mission in Utah is at Corrinne. We still own the church building, but there is not a soul among the 200 residents belonging to the Church, and consequently no services have been held there for years.

In the eastern portion of Nevada there are four church buildings, in only one of which are regular services maintained.

At one other place—Ely—we have a resident minister, and are preparing to build a church. In Wyoming, at Evans-ton, we have a well-appointed church, rectory and parish house, and a resident minister.

In Western Colorado we have churches at Grand Junction, Delta, Ouray, Durango, Silver-ton, Lake City, Gun-nison, Breckenridge, Glenwood Springs, Meeker, Aspen, and Grand Lake; rectories

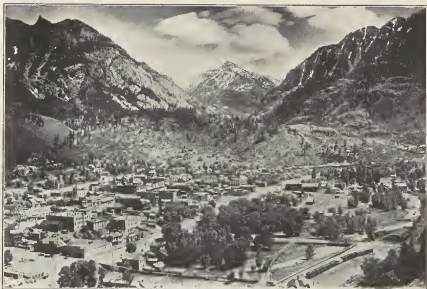
at six of the places named, and seven resident clergymen.

All church buildings in the district are free of mortgage debt. The titles are all held by a corporation of which the bishop is president, and without the consent of this corporation no mortgage can be given. There are opportunities for good work to be done by at least ten men, could the proper ones be found, and their stipends in part provided. Almost



ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, SALT LAKE

*This building, which cost \$100, has been in use ten years. It is now proposed to erect a chapel costing \$1,000*



OURAY, COLORADO, WHERE THERE ARE FIFTY-TWO COMMUNICANTS

daily am I convinced that the Church's voice might profitably be heard by our people, if patient, loving and wise men would minister to them. No more interesting work can be found anywhere, but where are the men? Organized par-

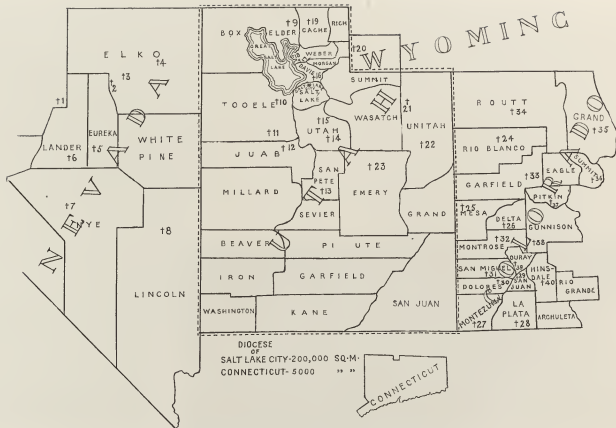
ishes can easily be filled, but comparatively few men are willing to minister to people in the missions.

In Salt Lake we have two self-supporting congregations. In addition, we have three missions, and two others in ad-



AUSTIN, NEVADA, WHERE THERE ARE TEN COMMUNICANTS





THE DISTRICT OF SALT LAKE INCLUDES THE ENTIRE STATE OF UTAH AND PORTIONS OF NEVADA, WYOMING AND COLORADO

field. A citizen said to me: "It is doubtful whether this denomination can hold the place, but I believe the Episcopal Church could meet the need." That which daily astonishes me is that our bright young clergy are not willing to give two or three years of life, unhampered by family cares, to this work. Such a study of human nature could be made and such a foundation laid for work in the larger centres of population as cannot elsewhere be found.

and a good number of day scholars. The public schools were then wretchedly poor, and the field was an excellent one for parochial schools. St. Mark's School had an enrolment of 400 children. In 1890 the public school system passed under the control of the Gentiles, and twenty-four large school buildings were erected in Salt Lake, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested in public education. Then it appeared that the mission of St. Mark's School was ended,



CHILDREN OF THE CHURCH. PUPILS AT ROWLAND HALL, SALT LAKE

### Institutions

In a field such as this institutions are most important, even though laying great burdens upon the bishop. I should not, however, feel called upon to-day to undertake such burdens without some endowment. I inherited from my predecessor two institutions which were wisely established, and consequently I feel bound to carry them on. When I was consecrated, Rowland Hall, our school for girls, was doing its work in an old two and one-half story adobe building, with a small schoolroom attached. There were nine boarding-pupils

and I closed its doors, giving my attention to Rowland Hall, which was intended to be the diocesan school for girls. I have increased its capacity twice since 1888. Last year sixty boarding-pupils were enrolled, and there is a demand—and a need—for more room. I ought to secure a new site, sell the present property, and with the proceeds erect new and commodious buildings; but I have not sufficient money, and I confess my fear of debt. It is a most comfortable feeling to owe no man anything. Rome and several other religious denominations appreciate Christian education as we Church-folk evidently do not. As

organized bodies they push on their educational work, erecting large and well-appointed buildings. We are moving on in our work in our old buildings, enjoying a reputation abroad second to that of no school in this great mountain region. There is no more successful school than Rowland Hall, and with sufficient buildings, and an endowment of \$50,000, it would be a still greater power for good.

St. Mark's Hospital has grown from a capacity of twenty-five patients in 1888, to 125 in 1902. It has a property costing \$100,000, which is practically free from debt. It has a highly esteemed training-school for twenty-six nurses. We need in the very worst way a home for these devoted women. We estimate that \$10,000 would supply it, while \$10,000 more will give for private

rooms all the space we shall require for a number of years. The necessity for such institutions in a new country will be apparent to every one; and they add strength to the Church far more readily than in the older portions of the land. I have often been asked to establish a school for boys. I see the need, but should never have the courage to undertake it without a building free from debt, and a small endowment in addition. A home for orphan children would supply a great need, and be a power for good which can hardly be estimated, but this cannot now even be dreamed of. With the institutions we have we must be content, and patiently await the time when not only the need for others but the means for carrying them on are within our reach.



CHILDREN OF THE DESERT. OURAY SCHOOL GIRLS

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